

Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 20 and November 25, 1939, by the Northern Electric Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The device was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling bore representations that it would help one to fight aches and pains with nature's soothing healing rays from the sun; that from the flaming disk of the sun are cast forth the mysterious infra-red rays without which life on this planet would be impossible; that such rays penetrate deep into the flesh, stimulate the nerves, and cause greatly increased circulatory action which destroys infections, rebuilds diseased tissues, and promotes bodily health and vitality; that the device would be efficacious in the treatment of backache due to weakness or fatigue, bladder trouble, bronchitis, catarrh, eczema, rheumatism, cramps, earaches, hysteria, lumbago, menstrual pains (dysmenorrhea), toothache, pain, neuralgia, neuritis, sleeplessness or insomnia and sciatica; that a catarrhal condition of the bladder would be relieved by a 10-minute application; that the device would afford a very prompt and effective treatment for colds in the head; that congestion would be broken up and inflammation relieved by applying the device to the blood vessels at the back of the head and along the spine; that general body treatments would be useful in stimulating the blood; and that with the application of the device heat rays penetrate down into the tissues, muscles, and even vital organs, bringing comfort and relief, which representations were false and misleading.

On February 9, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**192. Misbranding of infra-red lamps. U. S. v. 5 Infra-Red Lamps. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1343. Sample No. 64982-D.)**

This product consisted of a metal goose-neck table model reflector lamp fitted with a heating unit.

On January 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed a libel against five infra-red lamps at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 28, 1939, by the F. C. Hermann Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "No. 21 Doctorheat Table Model Infra Red Lamp."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representations in the labeling regarding its use in the treatment of arthritis, asthma, boils, bronchitis, cold in chest, cold in head, earache, influenza, insomnia, neuritis, painful menstruation, pleurisy, pneumonia, sinus trouble, and sore throat, were false and misleading since the said article would have no therapeutic value beyond that produced by its warming effect and would not constitute an adequate treatment for the disease conditions named.

On March 15, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the article was ordered destroyed.

**193. Misbranding of infra-red ray lamps. U. S. v. 95 Infra-Red Ray Lamps. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 1347. Sample No. 46744-D.)**

This product was a table model lamp fitted with a heating element. Its labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On January 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 95 infra-red ray lamps at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 20, 1939, from St. Louis, Mo., by the Knapp Monarch Co.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "No. L-11-9 Modern Infra Red Ray Lamp."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling bore representations that the infra-red rays would penetrate deeply under the surface of the skin, forming heat units which would cause an excess accumulation of blood—this action being known as hyperemia; that it would produce beneficial chemical changes, increase nutrition, and cause the white corpuscles to destroy any microbes which might be present; that by producing hyperemia through the use of the infra-red rays, nature would be aided in the natural curative powers which reside in the blood; that daily repetition of the treatments would tend to restore normal conditions gradually; that the circulation of the skin would become more ac-